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BREAK UP OF VORTEX RINGS IN IMPINGING TURBULENT JET  
FLAMES(U) SHEFFIELD UNIV (ENGLAND) A J YULE 01 JUN 81  
DA-ERO-79-Q-0031

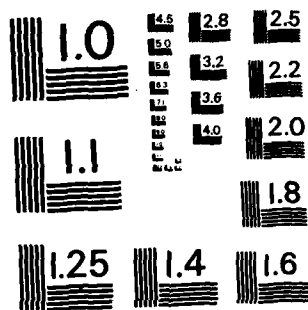
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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO.	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
	AD A127 384	
4. TITLE (and Subtitle)		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED
Break up of Vortex Rings in Impinging Turbulent Jet Flames		2nd Annual Report June 1980 - June 1981
6. AUTHOR(s)		7. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER
A.J. Yule		
8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS		9. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s)
Department of Mechanical Engineering UMIST, Manchester, England (on behalf of University of Sheffield, England)		DAERO-79-0031
10. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS		11. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS
USARDSG-UK Box 65 FPO New York 09510		6.11.02A 1T16 1102BH57-06
12. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office)		13. REPORT DATE
		1 June 1981
		14. NUMBER OF PAGES
		12
		15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report)
		Unclassified
		16a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE

16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report)

Approved for public release; distribution unlimited

17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)

18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)

20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)

This report describes progress on the study of large eddies in flames which has benefited from support by ERO, U.S. Army. The work has clearly demonstrated the existence and importance of the coherent large eddy motions in (i) Gas flames impinging on a flat plate; (ii) Free gaseous diffusion flames; (iii) An axisymmetric fuel spray. The measurement programme has developed and (i) used: Simultaneous measurements of velocity, temperature and ionisation level, with the derivation of covariances and spectra; (ii) Space-time cross-correlations,

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using pairs of ionisation probes or thermocouples; (iii) Arrays of axially spaced thermocouples, to "follow" eddies downstream; (iv) A novel "top-hat" light-distribution LDA Particle Sizing System for simultaneous measurements of droplet sizes and velocities.

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# BREAK UP OF VORTEX RINGS IN IMPINGING TURBULENT JET FLAMES

Second Annual Technical Report

by

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1 June 1981

EUROPEAN RESEARCH OFFICE

United States Army

London

England

GRANT NUMBER DA-ERO-79-0031

Grantee: The University of Sheffield,  
Sheffield S13JD, England.

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## Abstract

This report describes progress on the study of large eddies in flames which has benefitted from support by ERO, U.S. Army. The work has clearly demonstrated the existence and importance of the coherent large eddy motions in (i) Gas flames impinging on a flat plate. (ii) Free gaseous diffusion flames. (iii) An axisymmetric fuel spray. The measurement programme has developed and (i) used: Simultaneous measurements of velocity, temperature and ionisation level, with the derivation of covariances and spectra. (ii) Space-time cross-correlations, using pairs of ionisation probes or thermocouples. (iii) Arrays of axially spaced thermocouples, to "follow" eddies downstream. (iv) A novel "top-hat" light-distribution LDA Particle Sizing System for simultaneous measurements of droplet sizes and velocities.

## Experimental Programme

### Impinging Jet Flame

Flow visualisation films have been taken of flames produced by a round propane jet impinging on a flat plate. The 'roller' eddies were observed on the plate for all conditions (except laminar flow).

A measurement programme has been conducted, using an LDA system to measure mean and r.m.s. velocities in the attached flame and in the fuel jet before impingement. Measurements were also made in non-burning versions of the same flows. Data were reported in earlier Quarterly Reports. For the cold flow cases there was general agreement with the parallel cold jet experiment at Lyons.

### Free Jet Flame

It has been concluded that the eddies seen on the flat plate are basically similar to those found in free jet diffusion flames. Measurements have been made in the flames of this type using laser anemometry (velocity  $U$ ), miniature thermocouples (temperature  $T$ ), ionisation probes (detection of reaction

zones: Fig. 1), Laser-schlieren (detection of density fluctuations: Fig. 2) and the simultaneous measurement of two or more variables (Fig. 3).

As an example, Fig. 4 shows simultaneous time histories of velocity and temperature. Fig. 5 shows the results of analysing data to obtain (i) autocorrelations, (ii) probability density functions, and (iii) joint P.D.F.'s.

Data can also be presented in the form of frequency spector, for example Fig. 6 shows density fluctuations at different distances downstream. Simultaneously acquiring signals at a large number of longitudinally spaced positions permits one to track "events" as they move downstream. Fig. 7 shows thermocouple data demonstrating this technique.

Space Time Cross- Correlation peaks, for ionisation probe signals, gives information on the average shape of reaction zones and on their convection downstream. Fig. 8 shows data obtained in this manner.

All of these results are, or will be, prepared in forms suitable for publication.

#### Spray Experiments

Investigations of a fuel spray, vaporising in a coflowing secondary stream, have been conducted using cine-photography and newly developed laser tomography and LDA Particle Sizing techniques. The experiments show the existence of large coherent eddies, within which the smaller droplets concentrate, whilst larger droplets penetrate through the eddy boundaries into the secondary stream. The new LDA technique produces data on droplet diameter-velocity correlations, showing the lag between gas and droplet velocities, for the larger droplets.

### Discussion

The results of this investigation have shown the existence and importance of large eddies in several classes of turbulent flow: cold jet flows, burning jet flows, impinging flames and liquid sprays. The detailed gas flame measurements have shown that these eddies tend to interface burning zones (or flamelets) wrapped around them. Near the burner nozzle, the eddies, and thus the flamelets, are orderly and vortex-ring like. They are particularly clearly visible in the case of a flame impinging on a plate. Further downstream the eddies become three-dimensional and contain smaller scales of turbulence. However the flamelets can still be identified. In particular individual flamelets can be followed from their formation, near the nozzle, into the turbulent zone and for many nozzle diameters downstream (often to the end of the visible flame).



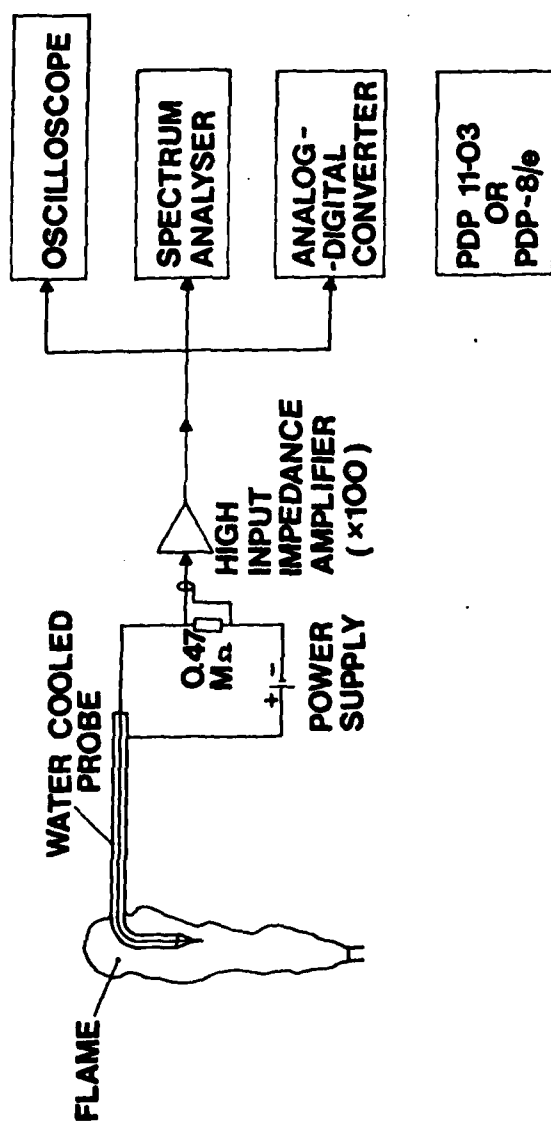


Figure 1

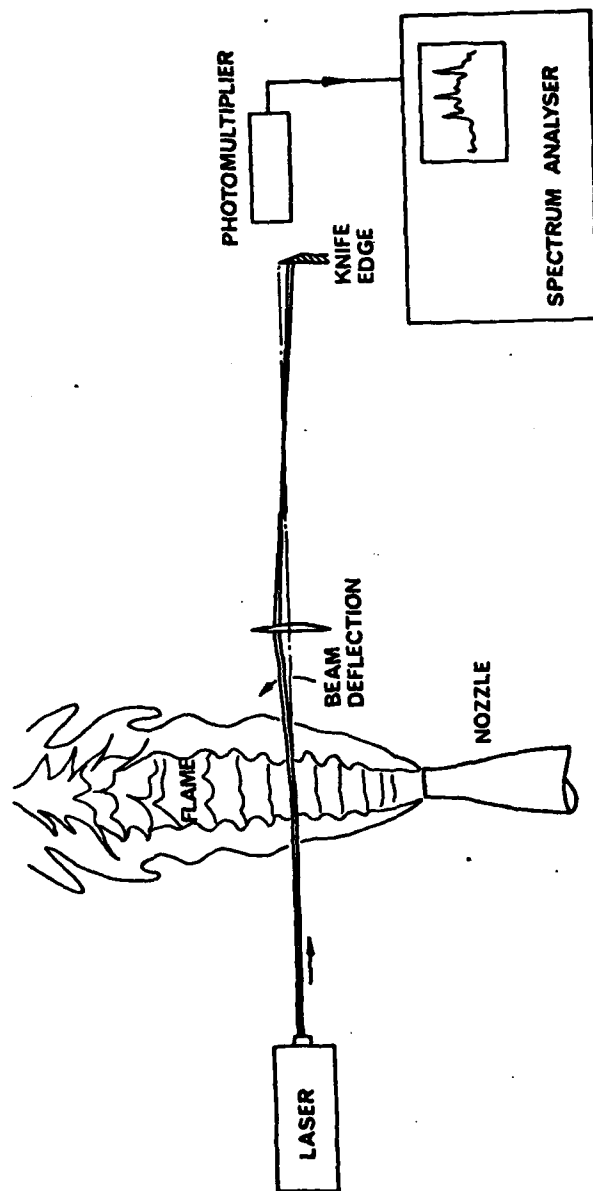


Figure 2

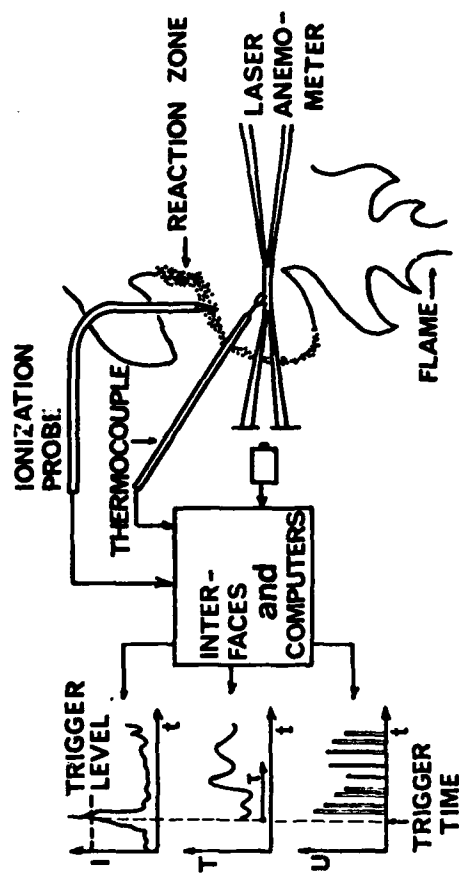


Fig. 3 Conditional Sampling to Measure Local Average Eddy and Reaction Zone Structure

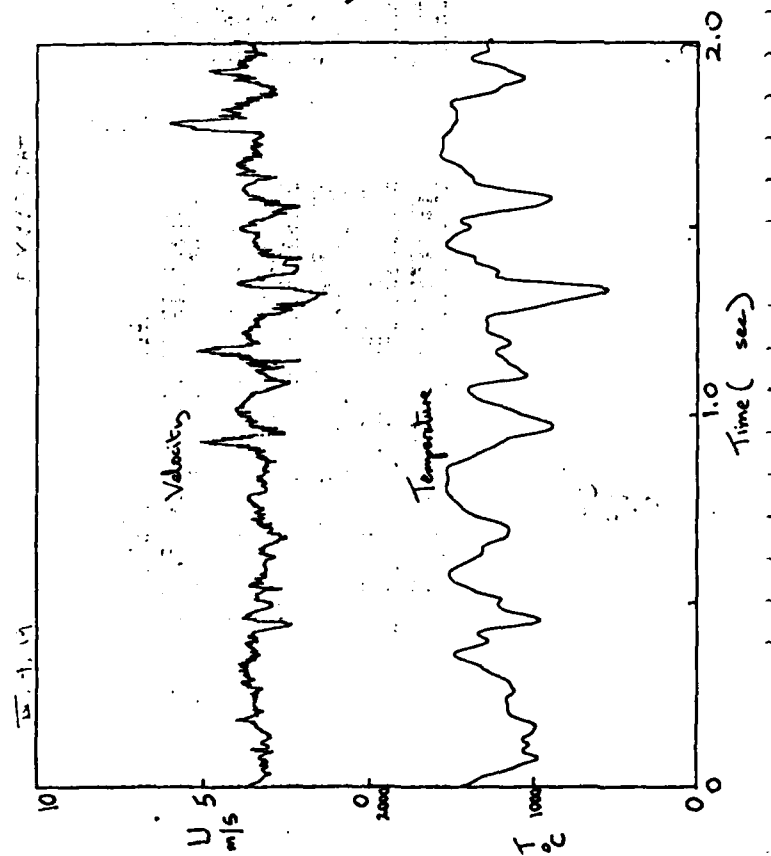
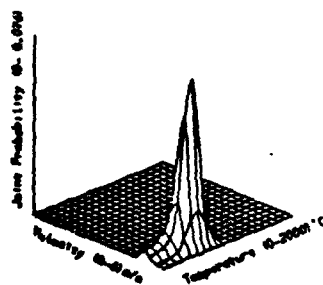
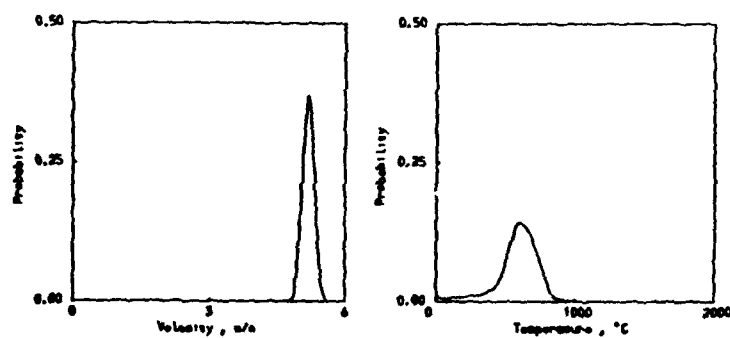
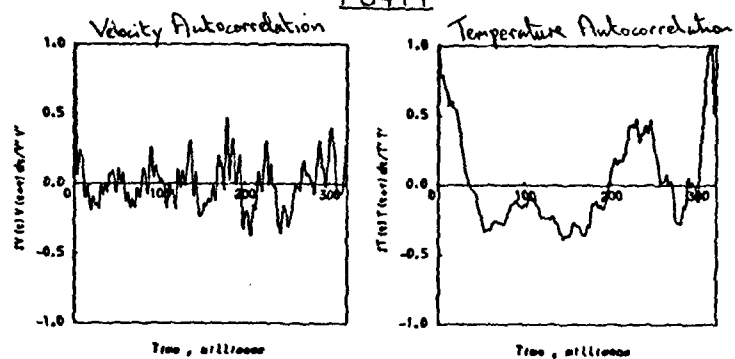


Figure 4  
 Velocity & Temperature  
 Time Histories  
 $Re=10^4$ ,  $\phi=3.69$   
 $x=4D$ ,  $r=19mm$

(A)

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$Re = 10^4$ ,  $\phi = 2.18$   
 $\alpha = 4D$ ,  $r = 11mm$

Figure 5

⑤

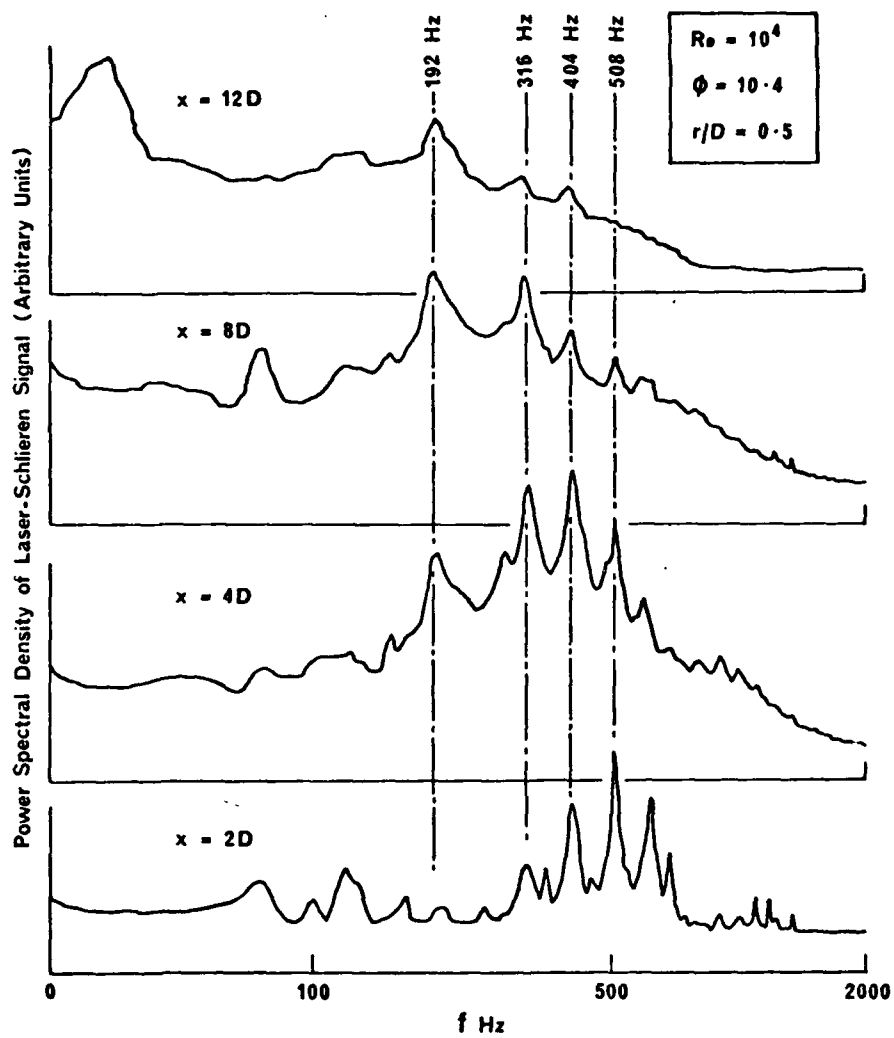


Figure 6

FIGURE

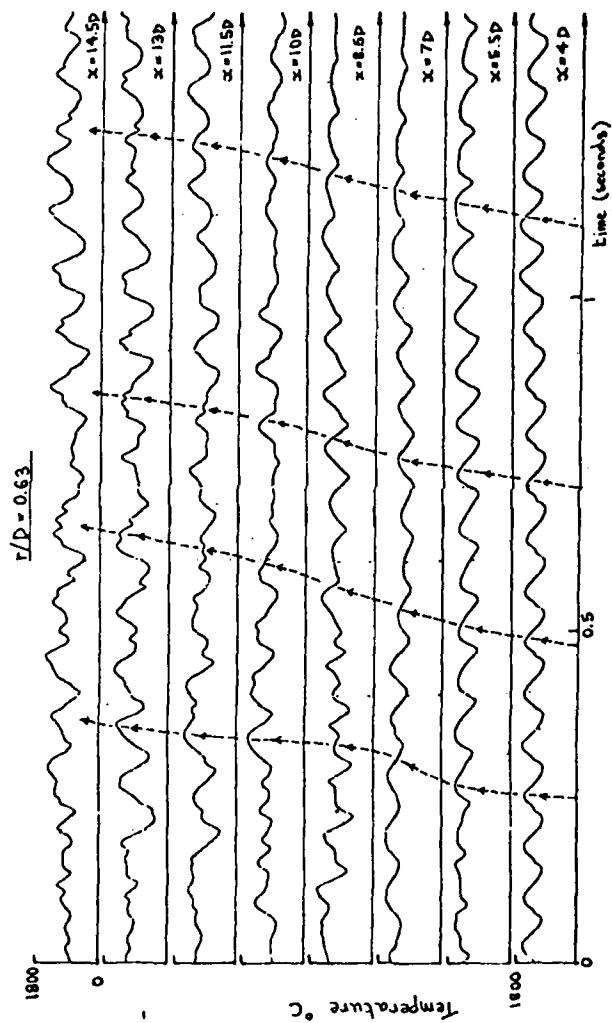
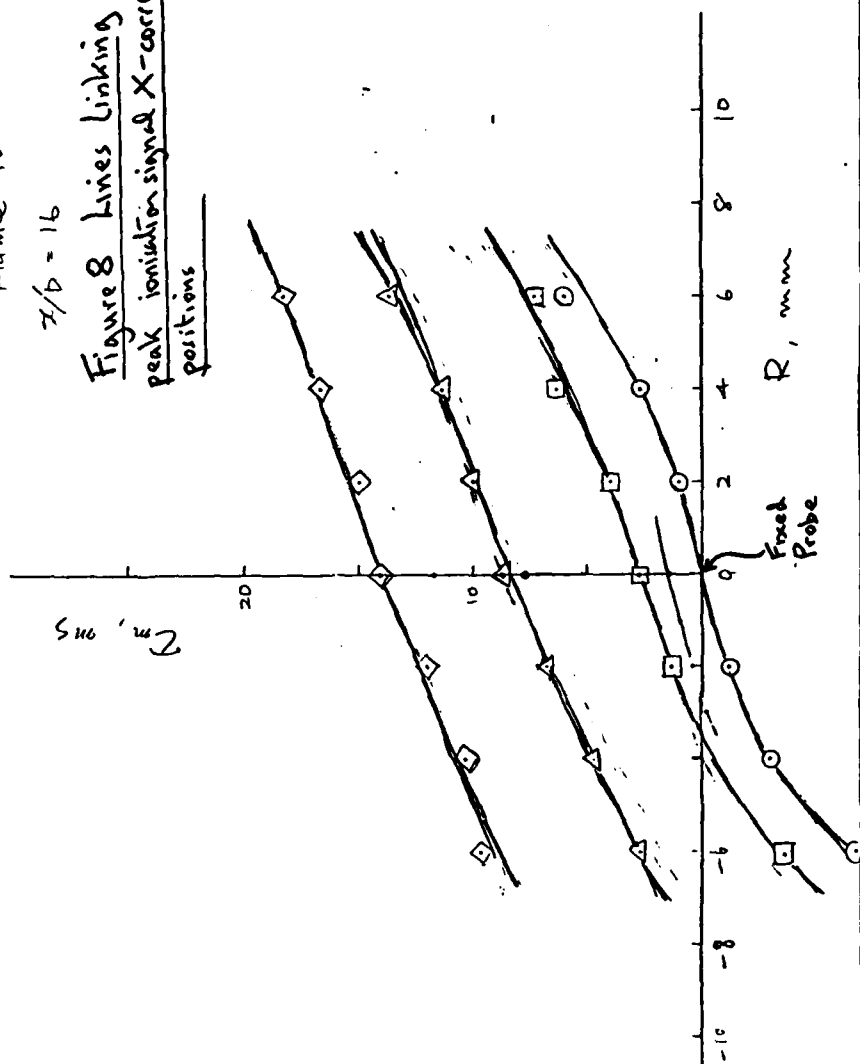


Figure 7

Flame IV

$$x/b = 16$$

Figure 8 Lines linking  
peak ionization signal X-correlation  
positions





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